

Emergency state imposed in Peru

LIMA, Jan. 6 (R)—Peru's military government today imposed a state of emergency and suspended constitutional guarantees for 90 days. A presidential decree published in the official gazette said the clampdown was in answer to a planned, three-day general strike scheduled to start next Tuesday to protest against rising living costs. It added that the stoppage was "politically-motivated and subversive." The government has also banned an unspecified number of independent political weeklies until further notice. A 48-hour nationwide strike in May last year led to widespread rioting in which at least 20 people died.

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Saudi, Taiwan invest \$300 million

JEDDAH, Jan. 6 (R)—Taiwan and Saudi Arabia are investing about \$300 million in a fertilizer plant to be set in Jubail, on the Arabian Gulf, Taiwan's minister of economic affairs Chang Kwang-shih said today. Reporting this, the English language daily newspaper Arab News said the projected plant would be a joint venture between Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) and the Taiwan Fertilizer Company. The Taiwanese minister arrived in Saudi Arabia on Thursday to sign the plant agreement with Saudi minister of industry and electric power Dr. Ghazi Al Qussaiby. The plant is intended to be export-oriented, but Taiwan hopes to take a large measure of its production for its own use, Mr. Chang was quoted as saying.

Price: Jordan 80 fils; Syria 80 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Bakhtiar forms cabinet of political unknowns

EHRAN, Jan. 6 (R)—Iran's new Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar presented a cabinet of 14 political unknowns to the Shah today and told reporters that the 59-year-old monarch wanted to go broad "shirly" for a rest. The Shah himself told the new ministers that he had "endured for some time" the pressures of dealing with anti-government unrest which has brought the oil-rich nation to the brink of ruin. In his address, broadcast later on Radio Iran, the Shah said that if he went abroad a regency council could act on his behalf "so that the constitution remains in force." This was the first direct indication from the Shah, whose power and prestige has been shattered by the recent explosive wave of public hostility, that he might leave the country. Some diplomats here said they expected the Shah to leave by next Tuesday, possibly for Switzerland or the United States, but a royal palace spokesman said no plans had yet been made. The new government is the first in five months of mounting revolutionary fervor against the Shah. The previous three had all failed to quell the demonstrations of economic disruption which have paralyzed normal life. After presenting his cabinet today, Dr. Bakhtiar said the monarch had agreed "that he must reign in conformity with the constitution and the government must rule the country." The outstanding question among political and diplomatic circles was whether the Shah would be able to come back if he left the country, or whether the uprising against him had reached the point of no return. The general feeling was that the hardline opposition would seek to make permanent any temporary holiday by the Shah and Empress Farah. Wild scenes of jubilation greeted the return to the newsstands of Tehran's two leading newspapers, which went on strike two months ago in protest against the imposition of military rule. One of Dr. Bakhtiar's first acts on being named premier was to announce the end of press censorship. Within hours of Dr. Bakhtiar's appearance at the royal palace the afternoon newspapers Eteelaat and Kayhan were rolling off the presses. Rumours spread of major demonstrations in the capital tomorrow on a planned day of mourning called by the opposition National Front Party—and basally supported by the new government today—for some 300 people killed in clashes with troops last week. Dr. Bakhtiar, speaking to

reporters after presenting his cabinet to the Shah, said he hoped he could "settle the disputes and misunderstanding between the king and the nation."

Contrary to earlier expectations, he was not expected to present his government to parliament tomorrow. But at his first cabinet session today he asked ministers to prepare their programmes in time for Tuesday's session of the Majlis (lower house).

The Shah meanwhile appointed a new martial law government for Tehran. Gen. Mehdi Rahimi, to replace army commander Gen. Gholami Oveisi, who resigned and went abroad last week after failing to persuade the Shah to crack down harder on street protests against him.

Gen. Rahimi immediately ordered a two-hour curfew in the city since martial law was imposed last September. It will now start at 11 p.m. instead of 9 p.m.

In Paris, the Shah's main religious opponent, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, today described the new Iranian government as illegal.

The 78-year-old Shi'ite Moslem leader called on striking industrial workers in Iran to continue their action until "the nation... settles its account with this illegal government."



Fatah's Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf)

Big Four end summit meeting

SAINT FRANCOIS, Guadeloupe, Jan. 6 (R)—The Western Big Four leaders today gave strong assurances that they would not allow developing relations with China to damage their drive for détente with the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the United States, France, Britain and West Germany delivered this message in statements released after a two day sunshine summit on this French Caribbean island.

British Prime Minister James Callaghan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told President Jimmy Carter at an open-air meeting with reporters that they hoped the long-drawn-out talks on a new Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) agreement with the Soviet Union would be completed and ratified as soon as possible.

Both European leaders promised to do everything they could to hasten the process. Mr. Callaghan said: "It would be a very sad day if the agreement were not ratified."

Their host, president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, also expressed hopes for an early conclusion of the SALT agreement. He said there were no differences among the four on world problems, although there were differences of emphasis.

All four leaders hailed what President Giscard called a "direct, personal and useful meeting". President Carter said: "There was almost unprecedented harmony among us. I have never attended a conference which was more beneficial to me nor more substantive in nature."

On relations with China, President Carter, speaking with great emphasis, said: "We are all in agreement that the emergence of the People's

Republic of China towards the outside world, the Western world, has been a constructive development, and we are all determined to enhance this development and ensure that it never becomes an obstacle to détente."

"It might possibly be used in the future as an avenue for strengthening ties of friendship and harmony with the peoples of the Soviet Union."

The four leaders decided to hold their informal summit conference when they attended the seven-nation economic summit in Bonn last July and found they had too little time to assess world developments in privacy.

In their final four-hour session held in a straw-roofed beach shelter, the Western leaders ranged over trouble spots, identified by the French government spokesman as Iran, the Middle East, Turkey, Pakistan and Africa.

The exchange on how to deal with crises also covered the safe guarding of oil supplies and development aid in Africa, with special reference to heavily-indebted Zaire.

Both Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Schmidt said the situation in several trouble spots gave cause for serious concern, but added that the general world situation had improved during the past two years.

Mr. Carter said: "Former enemies have become friends, potential enemies have sought to avoid violence by close consultation and negotiation, and existing friendships have been strengthened."

The leaders were at pains to convince correspondents—some of whom had written reports of squalls at the summit—that their personal friendships had defused any differences.

Abu Iyad pledges

No hostile acts against Israel

PARIS, Jan. 6 (R)—Abu Iyad, deputy head of Fatah, the largest Palestinian guerrilla movement, was quoted by a French newspaper today as saying that a Palestinian "mini-state" would halt all hostile acts against Israel.

The commando leader, who was one of Fatah's founders and is one of the closest aides to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) head Yasser Arafat, spoke of a state to be created in the West Bank of Jordan and Gaza Strip, both now occupied by Israel.

"There will be no Palestinian subversive activities (against Israel) from the day we have a state," Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) was quoted as saying.

His statement, published by the newspaper Le Monde, was from the conclusion by Abu Iyad of a book he wrote together with French author-journalist Eric Rouleau which is due to be published here soon. The book's French title is "Palestiniens sans patrie" (Palestinians without a Country).

The reference to a mini-state and particularly the pledge to cease attacks against Israel could lead to heated controversy in Palestinian nationalist ranks.

The PLO's official goal, laid out in the movement's charter, is the creation through armed struggle of a state over the whole of Palestine including present-day Israel.

A statement last month by the PLO representative to France saying the "movement would cease hostile acts against Israel and recognise the Jewish state de facto in exchange for a 'mini-state' led to sharp reaction in Beirut.

The PLO's foreign affairs spokesman accused information media of distorting the attitude of some guerrilla leaders and one commando group asked that the Paris delegate be put on trial.

In his statement, Abu Iyad was quoted as saying: "The day when we will succeed in creating a state in the liberated territories of the West Bank and Gaza, we will start by issuing personal documents."

"Will we be a threat to Israel? Isn't it paradoxical that the area's main military power (Israel), which holds at bay 20 Arab states, can claim that its (possible, future) tiny neighbour will be a threat to it?"

"For my part, I say there will be no Palestinian subversive activities from the day when we will have a state to direct and preserve," he was quoted as saying. "Extremism will disappear from our ranks, even from those of the rejection front. George Habbash (head of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine) for example will not renounce his ideas but his opposition will be respectful of the institutions and laws which the Palestinians will create for themselves," Abu Iyad was quoted as

saying. "Habbash will no longer use violence to make his opinions prevail," he added.

"The arguments used by those who wish to deny us this right (to a 'mini-state') are not serious. They say the Palestinian 'mini-state' will not be viable economically...we will be more viable than the state of Israel itself...since we can count on considerable financial aid from Arab petrol producing states," he added.

Abu Iyad said the main opposition came from the Israeli government which he accused of opposing a global and definitive peace in the Middle East. "I say it frankly, I don't believe my generation will have the joy of seeing the birth of an independent state, even on a tiny part of Palestine," he said.

"It is logical and normal that exchanges take place and develop between entities which in more than one aspect are complementary to one another. How could it be otherwise when more than 500,000 Palestinians live within Israel's 1948 borders and want a bridge between themselves and their brothers who live in the West Bank and Gaza, in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and in the various Arab states," he added.

The PLO has long been reported to have a "moderate" wing wishing to come to terms with Israel peacefully and contacts have sporadically been held with Israeli left-wingers.

But Abu Iyad has most often been referred to until now as one

of the PLO's "hardliners" and Israel has accused him of masterminding such actions as the 1972 Olympic Games attack on Israeli athletes.

Le Monde said Abu Iyad was current head of the PLO's "special services."

In Cairo, Egypt today reiterated that there could be no peace treaty with Israel without a simultaneous agreement on a timetable for Palestinian autonomy.

Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali also told a press conference here that he expected the U.S. to play an important role in trying to restart the stalled Washington peace talks. But he said he did not know when the talks would restart.

Dr. Ghali said Egypt would insist on asking for the conclusion of two treaties. The first treaty to deal with Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and the second to take the form of an exchange of identical letters dealing with a time table for Palestinian self-rule on both the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the river Jordan.

"This is essential," he said, pressed on the fact that in the past he had referred to a Palestinian state, Dr. Ghali equated the concept of a Palestinian entity with that of a Palestinian state and also said that there was nothing in the Camp David agreements ruling out the creation of such a state.

Sarkis rejects Palestinian resettlement in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (R)—Lebanese President Elias Sarkis stressed today that Lebanon would never agree to a resettlement of Palestinians in the country.

Making a traditional new year speech to foreign diplomats, President Sarkis said: "Neither Lebanon nor the Palestinians have ever agreed or can agree to resettlement plans."

All plans for a Middle East settlement, despite their different aspects, had one thing in common, "namely, the settlement of Palestinians in their present countries of residence," he said.

Referring to the troubled situation in South Lebanon, President Sarkis called for reinforcing United Nations troops deployed in the region and said UNIFIL should use "effective means to impose its authority and carry out its mission."

President Sarkis called for the reconstruction of Lebanon, after almost four years of armed clashes resulting in heavy material and

human losses, on "bases of frankness, equality, fraternity, tolerance and open-mindedness."

He said he was confident that "the assistance furnished by our Arab brothers, especially Syria, at this time constitutes an essential element which will help us realise our objective." Syrian troops form the bulk of the 30,000-man Arab peace force in Lebanon.

The Lebanese head of state affirmed that the government was seriously working for the implementation of resolutions adopted by the Belkaddin conference of Arab foreign ministers last October.

He hoped the authorities would be able to overcome "the big difficulties facing the execution" of these resolutions in the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese people.

The resolutions called, among other things, for the collection of arms from the various militias and re-establishment of peace and security throughout the country.

To add to bad weather conditions, industrial troubles hit Britain

ONDON, Jan. 6 (R)—Britain owed today as strikes by lorry fuel delivery drivers left food rotting on dockside and closed any petrol stations.

With the river Thames frozen over at Richmond, on London's edge, the strikes constitute the latest wave of discontent since a strike which brought down the government of conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath five years ago.

Housewives in some areas aided supermarket shelves in a wave of panic buying, despite statements by the agriculture ministry and supermarket chains that there were plenty of food

stocks. About 2,000 specially trained troops stood by to ensure deliveries of petrol and heating oil for hospitals, the police, key industries and other vital users should the government call them in.

Several parliamentarians demanded the emergency recall of parliament—not due to sit again until Jan. 15, and labour government policies.

The transport strikes spread today to embrace about 20,000 lorry drivers. Goods piled up at the ports of Hull, Belfast, Liverpool and Tilbury.

Two thousand drivers joined

the strike in the northeast, blocking the Channel ports of Felixstowe, Harwich and Ipswich.

Buses and taxis stopped running in Manchester, Central England, because petrol delivery drivers in the area were on strike. In British-ruled, Northern Ireland, oil deliveries virtually dried up. Hundreds of schools will stay closed through lack of heating.

In the London area, motorists started queuing at daybreak at the few petrol stations which had not run dry.

About 2,000 drivers employed by Texaco, one of the big four companies distributing petrol in Britain, are on strike and the other drivers are currently voting on whether to accept the employers' 15 per cent rise.

Drivers at some individual depots have walked out. The lorry drivers are demanding a £65 basic wage for a 35-hour week to replace the present £53 for a 40-hour week.

Iraq celebrates 58th Army Day

BAGHDAD, Jan. 6 (R)—President Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr reviewed a big military parade here today marking Iraq's 58th Army Day.

The Iraq News Agency said token units of the various branches of the armed forces as well as the "People's Army" participated in the parade.

President Bakr was flanked by military, government and ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party leaders. Military delegates from the Arab countries and heads of foreign diplomatic missions in Baghdad also watched the march-past.

Jordan was represented at the celebrations by a delegation headed by the assistant chief-of-staff.

Before the parade, the directorate of political guidance at the defence ministry called on Iraqi forces to "make further sacrifices."

It said in an address: "The serious events in the horizon following Arab unanimity to counter the Camp David (Egyptian-Israeli) accords call on the valiant army to make further sacrifices and thus be able to score victory over the enemies of the Arab nation."

In a similar address on Thursday marking the occasion, President Bakr called on the army to be ready to recover the Arabs' "usurped rights."

Heavy fighting surges in Cambodia as Sihanouk arrives in Peking

PEKING, Jan. 6 (R)—Former Kampuchean (Cambodian) head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Peking tonight and was met at the airport by Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping).

The Prince flew in from Phnom Penh on a Chinese airliner amid reports from his homeland of a heavy upsurge in fighting against rebels and Vietnamese forces.

The New China News Agency, describing Prince Sihanouk's arrival said: "He is leading a senior government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea and will attend a session of the United Nations Security Council to present charges against Vietnam for its invasion of Democratic Kampuchea."

An informed source said the former Cambodian leader was expected to leave for New York tomorrow.

In Bangkok, a senior American State Department official said today Vietnamese and rebel troops apparently control much of

Northeastern Kampuchea, but it is unclear whether they plan to advance on Phnom Penh.

Robert Oakley, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, was giving a news conference in Bangkok at the end of a three-day meeting of United States ambassadors in the region.

He said the U.S. was convinced the forces attacking Kampuchean troops included Vietnamese soldiers and that it wanted to see a withdrawal from territory they already held.

The embattled Chinese-backed government is Phnom Penh, facing a multi-pronged attack deep into the country, reported today that fighting raged on all fronts, including the northeastern sector touching Vietnam and Hanoi's ally, Laos.

Kampuchea reported successes today on several fronts, but this was in stark contrast to the pro-Vietnamese rebel statement that their forces control virtually the entire northeastern and eastern third of the country.

Mr. Oakley said at his news conference it appeared that a large part of the northeast was now controlled by Vietnamese troops and rebels.

But he added, it was unclear whether or not, or when, these forces might move to Phnom Penh or to the Gulf of Thailand port of Kompong Som, the country's two principal strategic targets that are left.

Diplomatic sources said Vietnamese forces in the south were apparently seeking to cut road and rail links between Phnom Penh and Kompong Som.

Details of the fighting in the offensive by pro-Vietnamese forces launched on Dec. 25, are scarce.

Premier Pol Pot's government has said it would fight a "people's war" from the countryside if it was forced out of the capital—similar to the campaign it waged in successfully ousting the pro-American regime of Marshal Lon Nol in April, 1975.

WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP

Westinghouse reports victory in price-fixing case
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, Jan. 6 (R)—The Westinghouse Electric Corporation said yesterday it regarded as a major victory a default judgement against nine foreign uranium producers it had accused of price-fixing. The corporation had filed suit against 12 foreign and 17 domestic producers charging them with violating U.S. anti-trust laws by conspiring to fix the price and supply of uranium and force middlemen like Westinghouse out of the market. In the U.S. district court in Chicago, Judge Prentice Marshall handed down a default judgment on Thursday against nine foreign companies which failed to answer the charge. Westinghouse spokesman Ronald Field said the judgment entitled the corporation to seek damages, which meant it could move to seize assets of the nine foreign uranium producers in the United States.

Nicaragua guerrillas clash with national guards
MANAGUA, Jan. 6 (R)—Left-wing guerrillas opposed to President Anastasio Somoza yesterday attacked banks and shops in the Nicaraguan capital as clashes were reported with national guardsmen in other parts of the country. Informed sources said the attacks have forced the national guard to double their patrols. In the new year more than 20 people have been killed in politically-motivated violence in Nicaragua. In Santo Domingo, Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Emilio Jimenez, a member of the three-nation mediation team trying to arrange a peaceful settlement in Nicaragua, said yesterday the U.S.-led team had rejected counter-proposals submitted by President Somoza. He said the only viable formula was the one submitted by the mediation team last month. It calls for a plebiscite, organised and supervised by international observers, to determine if Gen. Somoza should stay in office or resign. Gen. Somoza in his counter-proposal suggested that the plebiscite be organised by the government and supervised by international observers.

Israeli workers to get cost of living increase
TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (R)—Israeli workers will get a special cost of living wage increase at the end of the month because of the country's inflation rate, which was running at more than 50 per cent last year. An agreement on the increase was signed yesterday between the trade unions and the manufacturers' association. But Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich immediately warned that the payment would only spur inflation even further. Since the 1973 October war, Israelis have been getting cost of living increases twice a year, in April and October, to adjust their incomes to inflation levels. But the trade unions demanded a special payment from January for three months prior to the April payment because of the permanently high inflation rate in the past few months.

Ministry of Culture and Youth Department of Culture and Arts

presents an art exhibition by

AHMAD SHIHA

at the Art Gallery of the Ministry

The exhibition opens on Monday Jan. 8, 1979 at 5:00 p.m. and lasts till Jan. 13, 1979.

Exhibition is open for the public daily from 9:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. and from 4:00 p.m. until 7:00 p.m.

JORDAN TIMES

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The view from Guadeloupe

The four Western leaders meeting in the Caribbean sunshine in the past few days have had their choice of crises to discuss.

Iran, certainly, must have cast the longest shadow: here was a strife-torn country, in which the West has invested so much money and prestige, whose crisis stems in no small part from precisely the way those investments have been used, and whose rising tides the West can do so little to tame.

The West's relationships with the two Communist superpowers are likewise in an unpredictable state of change. The U.S. may have pointed with pride to its new ties with Peking, and Britain may have chimed in with its intention to push ahead with big arms and trade deals with China, but West Germany was on hand to remind its allies that while this was all very well, the process of normalisation with China must not be pursued at a pace that might slow the long march towards détente with the Soviet Union. And if any reminder was needed as to the precariousness of this latter pursuit, the four leaders had only to study the dragging pace of strategic arms limitation talks, discussed in a commentary elsewhere in this page.

We can also be sure that Middle East developments, besides Iran, figured prominently in the seaside talks. Once again, there was not much for the Western leaders to be cheerful about: factional bloodletting in Turkey, security jitters in the Gulf, expanding Soviet influence in Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa—and of course the stalled Egyptian-Israeli treaty negotiations.

On this latter point, we can only hope that the three European leaders, who have each met His Majesty King Hussein in recent weeks, will have been able to raise with President Carter the very sensible arguments which the King had addressed to them on the Arab position after Baghdad: that peace is desirable, that peace is possible on the sound basis of Resolution 242 and the recognition of Palestinian rights, that the Camp David approach must not be seen as the only road to a settlement, and that the impetus to peace must be regained via a multi-party approach, perhaps involving a return to Geneva. If that message gets across, and if it is acted upon by the Big Four, then there need not necessarily be such gloom in the West—at least not as far as our region is concerned.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I says editorially Saturday that the western world is now focussing its attention on the Guadeloupe summit in view of the close links of the subjects under discussion there with the future of the economic situation in the West due to the Iranian political crisis. However, the paper says the U.S. administration is still showing a certain amount of interest in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations crisis. In order to facilitate the task for the Americans concerning the stalled negotiations, President Anwar Sadat yesterday reaffirmed that "there were no remaining problems obstructing the resumption of peace talks with Israel."

Swiftly came Israel's answer which "calls for optimism over the resumption of negotiations to their successful end." Sources close to Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that if negotiations with Egypt continued to be frozen for a long time and for no apparent reason, Israel would introduce the self-rule plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip by stages without waiting for signing a peace treaty with Egypt. Thus, the newspaper adds, Israel wants to apply the self-rule unilaterally without consulting Egypt. Israel seems to be intent to denigrate President Sadat in the sight of the Arabs so that "he would find no other friend except Israel and no other peace other than the one based on sacrificing the Arab cause."

AL DUSTOUR, writing along the same line, says that within a few hours of President Sadat's statement yesterday about no remaining problems barring the resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks, an Israeli spokesman said that the negotiations would be resumed in the middle of this month.

The newspaper says it seems that both Egypt and Israel are eager to display their readiness to resume negotiations in a bid to "win world opinion." It is as if the declaration of such a desire has become a "tactic" in which Egypt and Israel compete, without the emergence of any sign indicating that the causes which led to the deadlock have been eliminated.

These reasons, which are well-known, stem not only from Israel's rejection to link self-rule and the proposed peace treaty, but also from the vital difference between the nature of the plan from an Egyptian and Israeli point of view. This difference goes back to Israel's refusal to recognise the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and its insistence to keep the Jewish settlements and to continue the settlement process in the future. In view of these fundamental disparities, the preaching of an imminent resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks appear unintelligible and it is difficult to find an objective significance for it, the newspaper writes.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Art Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Jordanian artist Ahmad Shihai opens on Monday at 5:00 p.m. at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open invitation.

Children's Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a children's film in French entitled "Tintin et les oranges bleues." The film starts at 5:00 p.m.

Fuheis cement plant embarks on sixth kiln project

By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 6 -- The Jordan Cement Factories Company Ltd. may have to turn to the Euromarkets to complete the financing package for its current JD 16.5 million expansion project, but will also have to undertake yet another, but less expensive, expansion scheme to keep up with domestic demand for cement over the coming five years.

This was revealed to the Jordan Times here today by Mr. Shawkat Shoul, Managing Director of the Jordan Cement Factories Company Ltd. (JCFC), who saw no slowdown for the demand for cement that has been rising at an average rate of about 15 per cent annually over the past four years.

The JCFC raised JD 7.5 million last week in a locally syndicated six-year loan provided by banks and insurance companies in Jordan, but the remaining JD 9 million (about \$30 million) will be raised internationally. The Central Bank of Jordan is acting as agent to raise the money for the cement company. This new loan, when finalised, will also be guaranteed by the Jordanian government.

The portland cement plant at Fuheis now has four kilns with a production capacity of about 1,500 tons per day. The current expansion project, a fifth kiln, will add 2,000 tons per day additional output, and it is this project that is being financed in part by the local loan. The fifth kiln will start producing clinker (unground cement) in July of this year, Mr. Shoul said.

though even the entire output of the five kilns will still not satisfy domestic demand.

Therefore the JCFC has embarked on another expansion project, to build a sixth kiln, also with a capacity of 2,000 tons per day. Eight shortlisted consulting engineering firms have submitted bids to undertake design and supervision work on the sixth kiln, and their bids will be studied as of Jan. 11, the closing date for their offers.

One consultant will be chosen within three months of that date, and will have to prepare all tender documents for the sixth kiln by July of this year, Mr. Shoul said. He also said the contractor for the sixth kiln will be asked to undertake the work on a turnkey basis, that is providing and installing all machinery and equipment.

This expansion project is expected to cost only about JD 15 million, which will probably be financed by issuing new shares and raising the JD 15 million capital of the company, as well as by local and international loans, he said.

The sixth kiln is expected to start operating in mid-1982, when total production capacity at the cement plant will be 5,500 tons per day, or about 1.65 million tons per year.

Jordan consumed just over one million tons of cement last year (1978), and the local production at Fuheis accounted for only about half this amount, or some 500,000 tons. The shortfall was made up by importing about 500,000 tons from Europe.

But even with the production of 1.65 tons of cement annually at

Fuheis by 1982, Mr. Shoul says the demand in the country may go even higher than this, and imports may have to continue well into the 1980s. He attributes the high local demand to the continuing housing boom and the construction of a series of large-scale development projects, mostly infrastructural schemes such as the new airport, the Aqaba port expansion and various construction schemes.

"If the big schemes continue being built at the current rate, domestic production of cement will not cover domestic demand by 1982," he said.

He raided off statistics showing that "there is a crying demand for cement in Jordan and throughout the Arab World."

While the average per capita, per year consumption of cement in Europe is less than 300 Kgs., it is 550 Kgs. in Jordan, Syria and Iraq, and about 1,000 Kgs. in the oil-producing Gulf states, he said.

To meet the expected shortfall for the coming two years, the cement company (which has a monopoly on the production and import of cement) has signed agreements with the Paris-based international firm Libexim to import 600,000 tons this year and the same amount again next year. This cement will come in bulk form and will be bagged at the floating silo at Aqaba.

The total of 1.2 million tons of imported cement (coming mostly from Spanish plants) will cost the JCFC \$62.75 per ton stowed on trucks at Aqaba. This compares to a higher domestic retail price of JD 23 per ton, a price which is controlled by the government.

Mr. Shoul says this is the cheapest price for cement available in the Middle East.

He also said that a new portland cement plant to be built at Rashidiya, in southern Jordan, would have a capacity of one million tons annually, but this is earmarked totally for export, with East and Central Africa looming as major markets.

ANALYSIS

No SALT in Guadeloupe

By Gwynne Dyer

LONDON -- Guadeloupe is a lovely island, and just the place for weary statesmen to soak up some winter sunshine. But the original idea behind the summit meeting of leaders of the big Western countries on this Caribbean island was stultified two weeks before the statesmen flew in on Friday.

The summit was meant to discuss a joint US-European policy in the negotiations for a third Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty -- SALT-3. It turns out, however, that we haven't yet got a SALT-2 agreement.

In fact, we don't even have a SALT-1 treaty any more, really. It quietly expired 16 months ago, and has only been kept alive since then by an informal agreement between Washington and Moscow pending the conclusion of a new treaty. But President Carter suggested the Guadeloupe summit last October in the firm expectation that by now SALT-2 would be in the bag.

Batutin's Prime Minister James Callaghan, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and France's President Giscard d'Estaing (who issued the formal invitations) all accepted Carter's suggestion with alacrity, because what he wanted to talk about was European defence and SALT-3. Although SALT-2 is intended to run until 1985, negotiations on the succeeding treaty were to start right away, and this round would not just be about the superpowers' strategic nuclear weapons.

The Russians had made it quite clear that next time they also wanted to discuss the thousands of American "theatre" nuclear weapons based in Europe, many of which could reach Soviet targets. The European powers also wanted to discuss "theatre" nuclear weapons as they have been getting very concerned about new Soviet nuclear weapons like the SS-20 missiles, which can strike any European target but are not subject to any limitations under SALT-1 or -2.

Britain and, especially, France, were much less enthusiastic about the Soviet insistence that their own national nuclear forces be included in SALT-3. If these subjects were going to be discussed anyway, however, they wanted to make their own views heard. Since France is not a military member of NATO, some special venue had to be found at which to agree on a joint Western strategy.

Guadeloupe, therefore, was meant to be a discussion of what the big Western European NATO members wanted in SALT-3, and how they were to be represented -- directly or indirectly in negotiations. There is no SALT-2 treaty, so the Guadeloupe summit has become, shall we say, a trifle premature.

It is now 15 months since President Carter optimistically predicted that the conclusion of

SALT-2 was only weeks away. The prediction has been repeated by American officials at monthly intervals ever since, together with assurances that 95 per cent of the issues have been agreed. Indeed, after the Geneva summit between US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, 21-23, 99 per cent of the issues have been agreed.

At Geneva last month, even the question of limitations on Backfire bombers and Cruise missiles, which had caused trouble for so long, was finally agreed. The sole remaining stand block was whether a protocol to the treaty, as a deadline for Moscow to dismantle 150 mi in order to reach the new limit of 2,250 de vehicles and lifting restrictions on the deployment of American Cruise missiles, should run mid-1981 or late 1982.

It was on that single minor question that the talks got stuck. There will be no SALT-2 yet, and no visit by President Brezhnev to this month as Mr. Carter had hoped. If the Guadeloupe summit very little to discuss.

It is becoming clear that the Soviets are exactly in a rush to conclude the SALT-2. Their particular reluctance to finalise December probably came from shock at unexpected U.S. announcement that it was ending diplomatic relations with China. But looking back over the past year one can discern a pattern of Soviet reluctance to make concrete a time when their relationship with the West is getting generally worse.

The Russians know perfectly well that if they delay, they are endangering President Carter's plans to get the SALT-2 treaty safely signed, ratified by Congress before the issue gets tied up in the electioneering that will start in a year.

Moscow also knows that every few years that pass add further new weapons to the list must be controlled. (Most of the weapons of difficulty in the latter stages of these negotiations had not even been built when they began, about SALT-2 six years ago.)

One explanation could be that in the armed forces, like those of the U.S., the growing lobby which argues that a SALT is not worth having if it involves even one concession. Another, more ominous explanation would be that the Soviet government is developing serious doubts about the stability of itself.

Moscow could well be waiting to see Washington's policy develops in key areas: China, the Middle East and arms export before it commits itself to any new SALT treaty. There is no cause for despair about the future of arms control yet, but there is cause for concern.

Weather bureau head says snow no-show not his fault

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (JNA)--Director General of the Meteorological Department Ali Abundah commented today on weather forecasts given over the last three days, explaining why a cold front, expected to hit the area causing snow storms, did not arrive.

"A deep pressure belt formed west of Europe towards the end of December," he said "creating very cold and strong winds which resulted in a decrease in temperature and snow. The low pressure belt then moved to central Europe driving the cold winds south and east. On Jan. 1 all of Europe was under the cold front."

Another low pressure belt then formed over Italy and moved quickly towards the east driving the cold front to the south. On Tuesday Jan. 2 the low belt was over Greece and then its centre moved to the south of Turkey. This caused the cold front to the east of the Mediterranean Sea.

Wednesday, Jan. 3, the department issued its first forecast to the effect that the cold front was head-

ing towards the area which would cause a fall in temperature and strong winds," he said.

On Thursday rain fell, wind velocity was 85 miles per hour and temperatures fell 14 degrees proving the department right in its forecast, he added.

Thursday evening, Jan. 4, the low belt shifted to the north of Turkey, then to the north of the Caspian Sea resulting in a high pressure belt of 16 millibars--normal high pressure ranges from two to six millibars--in less than 24 hours.

This unusual occurrence, he said, caused a high pressure belt over the eastern Mediterranean which in its turn stopped the cold front from hitting the area. So Friday it was relatively cold with no rain or snow as was expected. "The weather occurrence which hit Europe was a unique one," Mr. Abundah said, adding that the cold front might still hit the area if a new low pressure belt were to form over the eastern Mediterranean.

Economic News Roundup...

Hijaz Railway project to be discussed

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (JNA)--Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat left for Saudi Arabia today to take part in the meeting of the Supreme Commission of the Hijaz Railway Line between Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia. In a pre-departure statement, the minister said that during the three-day meeting starting tomorrow discussions will deal with the work of a joint technical committee which convened in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia last month to select a consultant firm to prepare an economic and technical study for the railway project.

Jordanian team attends Yarmouk River talks in Syria

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (JNA)--A four-man team from the Jordan Valley Authority and the National Planning Council left for Damascus today to represent Jordan at the meetings of a joint Jordanian-Syrian committee for the Yarmouk River. A spokesman for the Jordan Valley Authority said that the committee will discuss ways for exploiting the waters of the Yarmouk River. Talks will also deal with the construction of the Maqarin Dam on the Jordanian side of the river which is to start sometime this year. The project, one of the most important irrigation schemes in Jordan, is estimated to cost JD 210 million.

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The British Council

Registration for the June 1979 General Certificate of Education examination will take place at the British Council Centre, Jabal Amman from Friday, 12th January to Friday, 19th January. Applicants must bring a passport or official identity card bearing a photograph. Those studying in schools must obtain the approval of the head of their school to sit for the examination.

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Archives directorate to set up microform centre

By Breda Finegan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN -- By the end of 1979 the Directorate of National Libraries, Documentation and Archives (DNLDA) hopes to have established a national microform centre which will be equipped to serve up to 20 subscribers.

DNLDA has a total budget of JD 175,000 for 1979, of which JD 100,000 is to be spent on equipment for microform systems and the national library. Mr. Abdul Kader Samara told the Jordan Times in a recent interview.

The approved budget is in line with the Directorate's needs at present because following discussions in the last month or so with various information specialists, including United Nations experts, it was decided that JD 100,000 would be needed to buy the basic equipment with which to start a national information storage and retrieval centre.

It was also decided at these meetings to invest in a conventional rather than computerised system, which could later be tailored to work with a computerised system. Dr. Ahmad Sharkass, Director General of DNLDA, told the Jordan Times.

Although Dr. Sharkass says he hopes to have as many as 20 government and non-government agencies make use of the new microform centre, so far there are only verbal agreements with about six, including the Passport Department, which Mr. Samara says already has a microform system.

Other agencies showing an interest in using the proposed centre are the Publications Department at the Ministry of Information, the Prime Minister's office and the civil status bureau, which also has its own system but has shown a willingness to integrate systems with DNLDA.

Mr. Samara told the Jordan Times that it is not the primary aim of the directorate to "gather information but rather to organise and store it so it is easier for government and other agencies to have access to it."

Not only does Dr. Sharkass see the setting up of such a centre as a vital necessity to stop the loss of documents, but it is also economically viable.

If any one department wanted to invest in a complete system for its own use, this would cost in the region of JD 200,000. If 20 agencies in Jordan wanted their own separate systems it would work out to about JD 400,000, and the information would still be scattered.

If, on the other hand, DNLDA starts the nucleus of a national centre, investing in five systems at a total cost of JD 100,000, it will be able to serve those same 20 subscribers given an extra JD 50,000 to cover the necessary accessories such as storage cabinets. The advantage of the latter arrangement is to centralise the information, a high priority for Dr. Sharkass.

Then there is the obvious saving on manpower. Mr. Samara says that roughly the same number of

people would be needed to run the national centre as would be needed to operate any one system alone.

Departments subscribing to the new centre will not lose easy access to their documents. The original will be sent for copying at the microform centre, one copy will be stored there, one will go back to the department for its own use (each subscriber will be equipped with a reader-printer).

But for the time being, DNLDA will be restricted to using its new equipment for its own documents and archives. In a meeting with the Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharif on Thursday Jan. 4, under whose auspices the DNLDA operates, the minister stipulated that the new centre be restricted at first to the documents and archives of the DNLDA itself. It could later, the minister said, start taking subscribers when it was sure it could cope with them efficiently.

One other stipulation by the minister was that subscribers would pay for the services of the national centre. These details are to be worked out at a later date.

Mr. Samara said that four reader-printers are expected at the directorate this month and the rest of the equipment, including nine cameras with different speeds, six processors and two retrieval systems will be ordered soon. He says they will arrive by about June of this year. It will then be a further six months before the systems are ready and the centre could take on subscribers.

DNLDA are now waiting to hear from the Ministry of Finance about housing the new systems. A letter of intent has been sent to the ministry requesting the use of two

buildings on Jahal Amman which are soon to be vacated by the Natural Resources Authority.

The plan for housing the equipment is that there will be two centres. One inside Amman for easy everyday access. This centre will store the microfilms, microfiches, apparatus cards, jackets, microopaque strips, and of course the cameras and processors. Agencies and individuals seeking information will use this centre.

The other building will be a specially designed security building at a secret location somewhere outside Amman. Original documents will be stored there once copies have been made and stored for use at the other centre.

There will then be three copies of any document in Jordan: the original stored safely outside Amman, a copy stored in the centre and one copy which will go back to the department from which the original came.

Mr. Samara stressed the importance of security for the documents they will be dealing with. The storage place for original documents will also be both fire-proof and bomb-proof. Mr. Samara pointed to the occupation of the West Bank as an example of how important documents could be lost forever if they are not given the right kind of protection. "We want original documents to be as safe as possible," he said.

Centralisation of information as well as its safekeeping are the main objectives of DNLDA.

"Jordan," Mr. Samara said, "is in the midst of a development explosion," and if something is not done immediately to organise information that development, he

believes, could be seriously hindered.

"It is high time to start the centre," Mr. Samara went on. "If we leave it too much longer, the sheer volume of work will be too great to cope with."

In the long term DNLDA sees the new national microform centre as serving the whole country and also linking up with regional centres such as the World Data Bank which was established in Beirut in 1975.

Already Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Egypt have national microform centres and the proposed one here in Jordan would be able to use and contribute to these centres. In the meantime, however, it is now up to the DNLDA to invest wisely and to make sure that, once the equipment is bought, it is used efficiently and in so doing furthers Jordan's development.

King Hussein receives message from N. Yemeni president

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein today received a message from President of the Yemen Arab Republic Col.

Abdullah Saleh dealing with current Arab developments, ways of consolidating the Arab stand and strengthening of bilateral relations.

The message was delivered to the King at the Royal Court at noon today by Yemeni presidential envoy Yahya Jughman.

National News Roundup...

Research seminar to open

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (JNA)—A seminar on the management of scientific research opens here tomorrow. Representatives from Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia will discuss various aspects of the scientific research programmes in their countries. The seminar is organised by the Royal Scientific Society in cooperation with the Kuwait scientific research institute and the Denver research institute in the United States.

Arab seminar on development projects opens

AMMAN, Jan. 6 (JNA) A five-week seminar to review progress of development projects in Arab states opened at the University of Jordan today. Twenty-five participants representing Jordan, Sudan, Egypt, Iraq, Bahrain, Qatar, The Yemen Arab Republic, The Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Oman, Morocco and Libya are taking part in the seminar to discuss ways of overcoming obstacles impeding the implementation of development projects in the Arab states.

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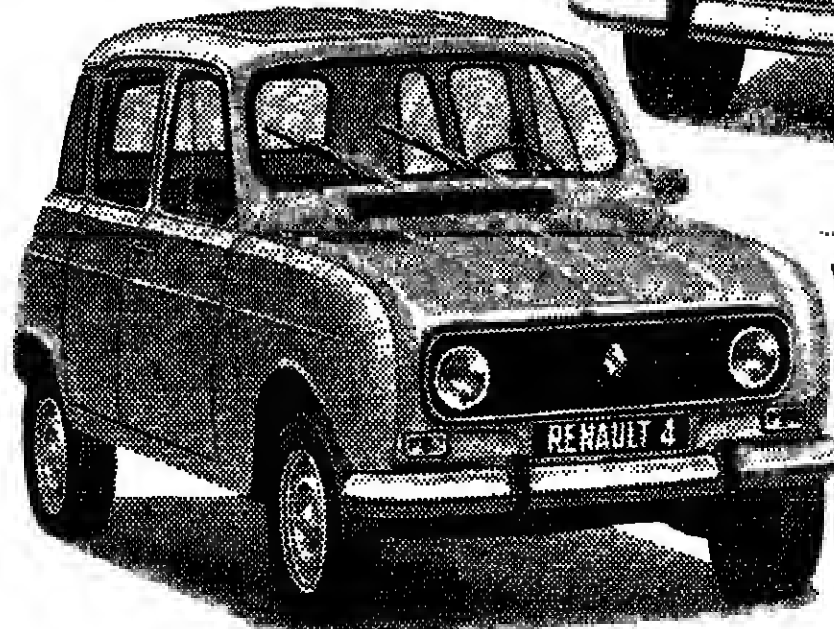
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Gardens Department strives to make Amman green

By Joyce Abou Jassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN -- How does your garden grow? As we plan for the springtime that comes after the winter's cold and rain, we must decide what we will do with our gardens, and the person to help us is Mr. Imad Saudi, garden engineer and director of the Gardens Department of Amman Municipality.

"Free trees, shrubs, perennial and annual flowers, free spraying, and free gardening advice are all available to the residents of Amman, whether they are home owners or renting their homes," Mr. Saudi told the Jordan Times.

"Please look after your gardens," Mr. Saudi pleads. "If you detect any plant diseases, contact me for spraying." His office is in Shmeisani in front of the Flying Carpet, next to the entrance of the Haya Arts Centre, and is open daily except Fridays, from 8:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. The phone number is 65742.

The department will send an agricultural engineer to make a diagnosis of diseased greenery and prescribe the appropriate spray. Workers from the department will then carry out the spraying without any charge to the resident, either for the work done or the spray used.

Trees along the sidewalk and any vegetation outside garden walls are the responsibility of the municipality. If the sidewalk in front of your home needs planting, you can pick from a variety of ten different evergreen or seasonal trees, either imported or local types. Shrubs are also available, as well as a wide range of flowers including roses, jasmine, carnations, stock, snapdragons, and many kinds of annual blooms and local varieties for planting in your garden.

If the department is well stocked with particular kinds of vegetation, these can be obtained free of charge. But there is a nominal service charge for the scarcer types.

"When trees are planted the first year, they often appear to dry up and die. But they are only getting acclimatised to the new environment," Mr. Saudi advises. A mistake that people often make is to pull up and discard these trees, he said. "If they are left for the second or third year, they will return to life and begin growing."

There is a considerable difference in climatic and soil conditions between east and west Amman. This naturally affects vegetation.

If the east wind hits some types of trees, they won't die but they won't grow any larger. They will just stay as they are," Mr. Saudi noted.



A street on Jabal Amman shows a touch of welcome colour, thanks to the municipality's gardening department.

Over-watering also can be a problem in the case of trees. "Even though the surface of the soil may be dried out, there is moisture deep in the soil," he said. "There is enough moisture in the soil to sustain the trees once they are established. That is, after the first year."

Mr. Saudi and his staff of two agricultural engineers, five other personnel with agricultural degrees, nine office workers and 150 labourers are responsible for the landscaping and maintenance of grounds around all army bases and government buildings, for all trees and shrubs planted along the sidewalks of Amman, and for all traffic circles and parks such as the one on Jabal Luweibdeh. The total area of parks in Amman is now 199 dunums.

Currently the department is working on the engineering plans for a botanical garden in Ras Al 'Ain which will be planted with a great variety of flowers. The opening is planned for the spring of 1979. "It will be the most beautiful garden in the Middle East," Mr. Saudi exulted.

An ornithological garden is also under construction in the Shmeisani area and will be the first of its kind in Jordan. A technical adviser has been brought in from Bristol, England, to assist in the completion of plans for outdoor and enclosed aviaries. Two duck ponds will accommodate water fowl. The department hopes to complete this project within the next year.

In addition to representatives of local species, Mr. Saudi is importing canaries from Damascus. They should be able to adjust themselves to the Jordanian climate more readily than canaries bred in Europe. The more delicate birds and those from the tropics will be

housed in enclosed aviaries.

A network of public gardens is part of the plans for the future. These will supplement the 199 dunums that have been developed up to the present.

The municipality is now buying land intensively to be developed as parks, with a proposed ratio of 10 dunums (two and a half acres) for every 1,000 people. "Every area must have public gardens," Mr. Saudi says.

A study is now under way to find trees and shrubs which are attractive but which do not require a lot of water.

A mini-zoo for children is also on Mr. Saudi's drawing board. "We are looking for suitable land now, but we need parking space and the location must be outside developed areas," he said. There are plans to import animals from Africa, the Sudan, Egypt and Britain in addition to local species. Later the mini-zoo may serve as a nucleus for a national zoo.

In the meantime, take a walk around your garden to see what it needs for the springtime to keep it growing.

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be partly cloudy with slight rain in the northern regions. Temperatures will stay about normal with winds north-westerly moderate. At the Aqaba Gulf there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Temperatures:	Overnight Minimum	Daytime Maximum
Amman		2	12
Aqaba		8	19
Jordan Valley		11	18
Deserts		2	13

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	5,962	6,600	6,620	6,600
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	3,459	13,900	13,950	13,950
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	862	—	—	1.150
Jordan Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	14,776	—	1,120	1,110
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,710	1,800	—	1,800
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,103	1,340	—	1,350
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	273	0,900	—	0,910
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1,000	230	—	0,920	0,920
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	710	7,950	7,200	7,100

Total volume traded, Saturday, Jan. 6: JD 29,085
Total number of shares traded: 17,673

	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number traded	Year of maturity	Selling price
Government Development Bonds	JD 5,000	250	50	1986	5,010
	JD 10,000	5,005	500	1987	10,010
	JD 10,000	1,007	100	1988	10,070

Total volume traded: JD 6,262

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	293.00/295.00
U.K. sterling	592.00/596.00
West German mark	158.40/159.40
Swiss franc	177.80/178.90
French franc	69.20/69.60
Italian lire	—
Japanese yen	35.20/35.40
(for 100)	—
(for 100)	149.00/149.90
Dutch guilder	146.60/147.50
Belgian franc	—
(for every 100)	100.60/101.20
Swedish crown	67.50/67.90

Flown fish eggs provide stock for world wide farms

By James French

Sam Holland has an international business breeding cheetahs in southern England. Cheetahs? Well, that was the name he originally devised for the fish he obtained by crossing trout with salmon.

"It was a mistake," he now admits. "Who would want to eat a fish called cheetah?" He has now hit upon the name rainbow salmon.

This is borrowed from the rainbow trout - itself a breed developed on fish farms and fast gaining acceptability. Mr. Holland

Fish farmer Sam Holland is doing a roaring export business in fish eggs from his farms in southern England. Soon, he hopes, his hybrid of salmon and trout, which he originally called the cheetah, will grace the dinner tables of the world.

believes that rainbow salmon, weighing from four to six kilograms, can be sold as cutlets, packaged, or in tins, and he has his eye firmly on the international market.

"It will take time to gain public acceptance," he said. "It will take a lot of investment, and skilled presentation and marketing. Many people in the world are not naturally fish eaters. They have to be educated to it."

Mr. Holland owns and runs Avington Trout Fishery, Avington is a sleepy, beautiful thatched-cottage village on the River Itchen in the sheep lands of Hampshire. But the fishery's days there are numbered, and the headquarters is now at Winterborne Houghton in Dorset.

The move is virtually complete, and was made in anticipation of EEC and US health regulations. The Winterborne Houghton establishment uses artesian well water, not river water, and the fishery's produce is thus insulated from indigenous fish. Disease is the enemy of fish no less than animals, though man's knowledge of fish disease is probably not so sophisticated as his knowledge of animal disease.

Avington Trout Fishery does not concentrate on producing fish but on eggs, more than 90 per cent of which are flown abroad to the fish farms of the world.

It should be understood that Holland's hybrids are mules - sexless, and incapable of reproducing, hence the continuing requirement for eggs.

"Dr. Barry Hill, head of the Fish Disease Laboratory at Weymouth, who sets the most stringent standards, is probably the world's leading authority in the field. The world trend is to tighten up on controls, and rightly so."

Mr. Holland speaks as fondly as any farmer of his beasts. "The trout is one of the finest converters of food. It can exist on worthless protein -- fish left-overs, converted grass and straw, and petroleum by-products. By selective breeding we can manage to produce one kilogram of fish from 1.35kg of food. This is almost twice the general conversion rate."

"Think of the advantages compared with deep-sea fishing -- no major investment in ships and nets, no lives at risk, no battling against the elements, no competition at sea against other nationalities."

"The seas of the world are being fished out. The stock of everything, from whales down to anchovies, is fast diminishing. Man could conceivably farm enough fish for his needs -- but it will take a vast investment."

Mr. Holland emphasises the versatility of the product that can be obtained by scientific breeding. He is experimenting with delaying the hatching-time of eggs, and has already extended the natural period of 26 days to 48 days. Eventually he hopes to be able to supply eggs over a four-month season.

This breeding-spell problem has prompted Mr. Holland's interest in setting up establishments in other areas of the world, such as Canada, Africa and Peru, where seasons differ, to be able to supply eggs all year.

"Trout crossbreeds can be made to taste any way you want them to taste," he said. "We can regulate the taste, texture, and colour. Fish and chips is Britain's national dish, and I am sure we shall be able to supply an acceptable fish. The problems are not too big."

Among the world species being over-fished is that king of fish, the sturgeon, which supplies caviar. "We can produce henfish who eggs are the same size and of similar flavour", said Mr. Holland. "But who can say if it would be commercially-viable?"

All the same, Avington Trout Fishery's operation is expanding at the rate of 25 per cent a year and Mr. Holland considers it will be two or three years before Winterborne Houghton has reached its full potential.

THE Sunday Crossword

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkens

SHOP TALK
By Reginald L. Johnson

ACROSS

1 Letter on a key 46 To - (ex-actly) 128 Banqueted

2 Seafood 48 Vessels 129 Prefix for content or creation

3 Cleanness 50 Headline of ad: Tuesday 130 Descartes or Coty

11 Catcher of 51 Order 131 Advertisement

15 Secure 52 Like a ship 132 Snubbed

19 Concerning 53 Like a 100 133 Kenya's capital

20 Hut 54 Blue or white 134 Mother of Romulus and Remus

21 Blanket 55 Reduce pain 102 Case for small items and Remus

24 Stating 56 Guide 103 Seek a second review

25 Headline of ad: Monday 57 Pockmarks 104 Gaffer's concern

26 "To - and to hold" 58 Arzoo's 105 Gaffer's concern

30 Run 59 "a wrist (reprimand)" 110 Bridge

31 Dances 60 Part of a circle 111 Released maternally

32 Czech river 61 Having dull surfaces 112 Novelist

34 Utah's 62 Light unit 113 Hermann

35 Resident of 63 Propelled 114 Headline of ad: Thursday

36 Tallinn 64 Headline of ad: 123 Pointless

37 John 65 Headline of ad: 124 Snapsnap

40 Acad. grad. 66 Headline of ad: 125 NCO

42 Autocrat

DOWN

1 Ancient 14 As a - fact 38 Soviet city 56 Breath comb. form

2 Sumerian 15 Does carpenter work 39 Being: Lat 63 Sodium carbonate

3 Plaster 16 Hatchet 41 - bene 64 Viking

4 Conditions 17 Change for services 44 Nose: comb. form

5 Marquette 18 Wapiti 46 Causing dread

6 Spite: Fr. 23 Formerly, once 49 "...take the A March"

7 Golf shot 24 Defeat 51 Donjon

8 Mineral 25 Holiday 52 Remnant

9 Deposit 26 Defect 53 Traffic sign

10 Blackboard 27 In the 54 Mornie or of delight

11 Enzyme 28 In the 55 Traffic sign

12 Pay attention 29 Exclamation of delight 56 Traffic sign

13 Pichovorous bird 30 Tenth: comb. form 57 Tenth: comb. form

14 As a - fact 38 Soviet city 56 Breath comb. form

15 Does carpenter work 39 Being: Lat 63 Sodium carbonate

16 Hatchet 41 - bene 64 Viking

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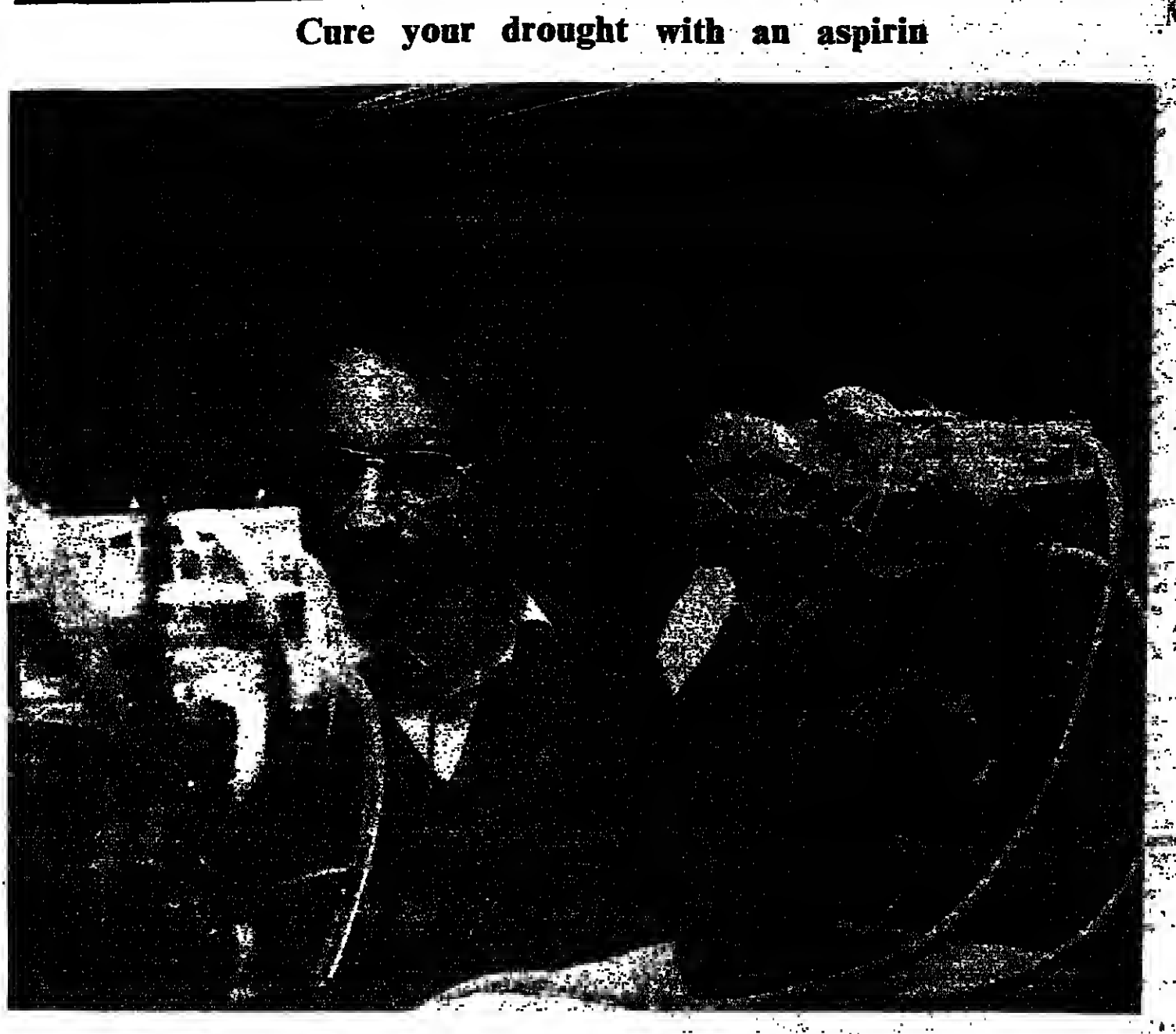
105 Vipers 106 Med. course 107 Move in 108 Letter 109 Grandparent 110 - content 111 Sky item 112 Article

113 Nothing 114 Math terms 115 Patient's land 116 Roll 117 This Sp. 118 Assembly 119 Nubelov heroine 120 Blue Eagle 121 Listen to 122 Pricely 123 Envelopes

124 It's clear to me 125 Aide: abbr. 126 Roll 127 Comp. pt. 128 Nubelov heroine 129 Blue Eagle 130 Listen to 131 Pricely 132 Envelopes

133 Nothing 134 Math terms 135 Patient's land 136 Roll 137 This Sp. 138 Assembly 139 Nubelov heroine 140 Blue Eagle 141 Listen to 142 Pricely 143 Envelopes

144 It's clear to me 145 Aide: abbr. 146 Roll 147 Comp. pt. 148 Nubelov heroine 149 Blue Eagle 150 Listen to 151 Pricely 152 Envelopes



Cure your drought with an aspirin

Aspirin may soon relieve a major headache for countries that suffer droughts, for research in Britain holds out promise that crops in such areas could be prevented from dying if sprayed with an aspirin solution. The discovery that aspirin reduces the rate at which plant leaves lose moisture to the air was made by Professor Alfonso Larque-Saavedra from Chapingo, Mexico, pictured in his laboratory at Lancaster University, northern England. He made the discovery several years ago but the findings were not published until this year when he returned to Britain. Using the very sensitive techniques and equipment developed by the Lancaster University botanists, Professor Larque-Saavedra has been examining the mechanisms causing the pores in leaves to open and close. He found that water containing very low concentrate of aspirin closes the pores in the leaves and limits the moisture loss. The professor has now returned to Mexico to continue studying the effect of aspirin on the efficiency of water use in plants. Professor Mansfield of the Lancaster University Biological Sciences department said "This is an important and significant discovery, scientists have for sometime been looking for an effective compound to enable plants in dry areas to conserve water. Aspirin has the advantage of being cheap, easy to apply and is effective in very low quantities. As far as we know it has no harmful side effects."

Diagramless

ACROSS

1 Siamese 21 British 34 Burgeon 48 Place 53 Bed cover 55 Othello's "friend" 56 Small - (be leery) 57 Spray method 58 Extraordinary 60 French cathedral city 61 Galed 62 Clutter

DOWN

1 Characteristic 2 Refusing to submit 3 Pointed tool 4 Worship image 5 Common Market area 6 Feline 7 Enclosure 8 Wapiti 9 Talk 11 Health bath

12 Cravat 13 Aspiring to an acting career 17 Wise man 19 Map 22 A Genshin 24 - Doane

25 Help 26 Mite: Fr. 27 Friend 28 - Bala 31 Clouse 32 Acclaim 33 Forced 34 Boutique

35 Trim 37 Ultra-stylish 38 Climbers 41 Pod item 43 Prayer word of agreement

46 Very happy 47 Warning light 48 Green 49 Parrot 50 Lightness 51 Story conflict

52 Paper money: abbr. 53 Donkey's cry 54 Set time period 56 Exist 58 Fish eggs

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

1. Christmas energy crisis: Santa Claus caught in tall chimney. 2. Top boss offers super bonus for honest helper's help. 3. Singular in the plural is not poor English. 4. Child asleep in discotheque had dancers affecting quite strong French accent.

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U.K. football roundup

Leicester pulls win out of the freeze

LONDON, Jan. 6 (R)—Second Division Leicester City scored a double triumph over the weather and their First Division rivals Norwich City in the third round of the English Football Association cup today.

Icy weather bit so deeply into the day's programme that only six matches kicked off in England—and one of these was abandoned at half-time—while the

entire Scottish programme was wiped out.

But the match at Leicester, where the pitch had been protected by an inflated plastic sheet, was never in danger and the home team took their chance splendidly, trouncing Norwich 3-0 to move into the last 32 of the cup.

Leicester led 2-0 at half-time through goals by Larry May and Keith Weller and then, 16-year-old Martin Henderson,

clinched victory with a third after 76 minutes.

In the other two cup matches that finished, Arsenal, last year's beaten finalists, drew 1-1 away to Sheffield Wednesday and Shrewsbury of the Third Division beat Second Division Cambridge United 3-1.

Meanwhile, the cup tie at Stoke was abandoned at half-time with the home team leading Oldham 2-0.

Norwich goalkeeper Kevin Keelan, 38 today, had little to celebrate as he conceded a 15th minute goal by May, at 19 another of Leicester's promising youngsters, and then let in Weller's goal after a brilliant run by the former England player.

Henderson scored his goal after Keelan had palmed out David Buchanan's shot.

Arsenal, riding high in the First Division, were surprisingly held by Sheffield Wednesday of the Third Division after Alan Sunderland put them ahead in the tenth minute. Jeff Johnson supplied Wednesday's equaliser a minute after half-time.

Shrewsbury never looked back against Cambridge after winger Paul Maguire scored in the opening minute.

Two Third Division matches were the only games salvaged in the English League. Watford, the division leaders, beat Lincoln 2-0 with both goals being scored by Luther Blissett, while in the other match Hull won 2-1 at Walsall in a relegation tussle.

Snow, ice grip much of Europe

PARIS, Jan. 6 (R)—Fresh heavy snowfalls cut off Paris from the south of France yesterday and much of Europe was still in the icy grip of winter.

Three motorways and all roads between the capital and southern regions were blanketed under 20 centimetres of snow and closed to traffic.

Hundreds of villages and farms were isolated. Only 50 kilometres south of Paris, six-metre high snowdrifts were reported.

Elsewhere in Europe, authorities wrestled with the same problems of ice-covered canals, snow-blocked roads and disrupted train schedules.

In West Germany, ice closed every canal and river in the north except for the canal linking the Baltic and the North Sea.

Heavy frosts relaxed in Moscow, but Moscovites braced them-

selves for an expected big freeze later this month.

But at the South Pole, research bases reported the frozen continent of Antarctica was enjoying a midsummer heatwave with

temperatures of nearly ten degrees centigrade.

In London, many roads were still blocked by drifting snow and hundreds of flights from London's Heathrow Airport were cancelled.

Search abandoned for crew of ship lost in English Channel

BRINKHAM, England, Jan. 6 (R)—Rescuers yesterday gave up hope of saving 15 missing crew from a cargo ship which sank in raging seas in the English Channel two nights ago. The Coastguard said a search by two helicopters, an aircraft, and three warships was called off at dusk.

Only one survivor of the 16 crew was plucked from raging icy seas shortly after the Greek-registered 2,200-ton Cantonad went down. He was named as Jim Dimitrios, 19, and said to be recovering well from severe exposure. Five bodies have been recovered.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 7, 1979

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A fine day for you to take some time out to consider what specific, long-time goals you have, and to figure out the most practical way to achieve them. Impress others with your talents.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study the future from both the practical and idealistic standpoints, and with the aid of experts. Make financial plans that are wise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are able to gain your goals with relative ease today, so be sure to go after them. Be with good friends as much as possible.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You can gain support from good friends now provided you are honest with them. Be courteous in dealing with others.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Go after your most cherished personal aims today and you can easily gain them. Show that you are a well-balanced person.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Take time to schedule the coming week's activities so you can make progress instead of possible delays. Be more precise.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study new ideas that could help you to grow and develop in the future. Make new contacts of value and dependability.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Follow your hunches as well as good mature judgment in going after whatever means the most to you. Be more cheerful.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Plan time to have a conference with family members so you can have increased harmony. Study new methods for expansion.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A good day to show appreciation to those who have done you favors in the past. Show others that you are a gracious person.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Ideal day to have a good time and be happy with congenials at places of amusement. Do something special for loved one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your home surroundings and make plans for improvement in the future. Take the right steps to gain a personal desire.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Good day to exchange goodwill with family, friends and associates. A trusted friend can give the advice you need.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠Q107643 ♠J83 ♣Q92
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Four hearts. You have almost no defensive strength, but you have a very useful hand in playing tricks. This bid also has preemptive value—it seems that the opponents own the spade suit, and you must endeavor to shut them out of the auction.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AKJ10762 ♠A873 ♣6 ♢8
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass Pass
2 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠ 4 ♠
4 ♠ 5 ♠ Dble. Pass
?

What action do you take?
A.—Bid five hearts. Even though partner is surely short in spades, odds are that one of the defenders might also have a singleton, so your hand is bound to be a disappointment to partner defensively. On the other hand, you need little more than six hearts headed by the king in partner's hand to make five hearts a virtual certainty. This is one case where it is clearly right to overrule partner's penalty double.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AQ873 ♠5 ♣J7 ♣109862
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—Pass. Partner has denied holding three spades the world have rebid three spades instead of three no trump with that much support, so the major suit game can be ruled out. An eleven-trick minor suit game might be too much for your slender resources. Since you have already warned partner that you have an unbalanced hand, accept his decision.

Q.4—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AJ83 ♠Q1076 ♣K9 ♣A72
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
?

What do you bid now?
A.—We might have opened this hand with one club to facilitate uncovering a 4-4 major suit fit. However, we have no objection

to one spade providing you follow it up with a rebid of two hearts. The possibility of a 4-4 heart fit exists, and you would be derelict in your duty if you did not check on it. You can always bid no trump later.

Q.5—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠A93 ♠K109754 ♠AJ107
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Dble. Pass 1 ♠ ?

What do you bid now?
A.—Despite the fact that partner does not have much, the hand could still belong to you—if partner has a fit, your hand has excellent playing potential. You might even have a profitable game save against an opposing game. To give yourself maximum opportunity to explore all possibilities, we suggest you introduce your club suit. If you rebid your diamonds instead, you might never get another safe opportunity to show your clubs. Bid two clubs.

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠852 ♠J107 ♣86 ♣KQ983
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ Dble. Pass 2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass ?

What action do you take?
A.—Bid three no trump. By first doubling—and then bidding—no trump, partner has shown a hand too strong for a no trump overcall, i.e., at least 19-20 points. You have 6 points and a fine five-card suit, so you should contract for game.

Q.7—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠A10762 ♠AQ103 ♣KJ109
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one spade. What action do you take?

A.—You have no convenient bid despite your solid values. You cannot double, for partner will surely take out two hearts, leaving you awkwardly placed. And an overcall at the two-level on a four-card suit is simply courting disaster. Pass and await developments.

Q.8—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠J954 ♠AQJ1072 ♣1095
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ Dble. ?

What do you bid now?
A.—If you play that a jump to two hearts in this situation shows a reasonable hand, that would be our choice. However, modern usage is to treat a jump as preemptive. If that is your style, then you have to bid one heart. You will surely get a chance to bid again. Don't redouble—your hand is too weak to redouble and then bid hearts.

GRAFFITI

GOSSIP IS HEARING SOMETHING YOU LIKE ABOUT SOMEBODY YOU DON'T

THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



"It was in the spring of leap year that she pounced."



Jordan Times Daily Guide

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 Short Story
04:00 Newstalk	13:45 Saudi Jones Requests
04:30 Paperback programme	14:30 Lines from My Grandfather's Forehead
04:45 News Ideas; Reflections	15:00 Radio Newswel
05:00 News; Press Review	15:15 Concert Hall
05:15 Letterbox	16:00 News; Commentary
05:30 English Song	16:15 Our Own Correspondent
05:45 Letter from America	16:45 Where Angels Fear to Tread
06:00 Newstalk	17:00 News; Book Choice
06:30 Tony Martin Requests	17:15 My Word
07:00 News; News about Britain	17:45 Sportscast
07:15 Our Own Correspondent	18:00 News; News about Britain
07:30 Brass of Britain	18:30 The Frontiers of Endurance
07:45 World Radio Club	19:00 Piano Style
08:00 News; Reflections	19:15 Radio Theatre
08:15 The Pleasure's Yours	20:00 News; Commentary
09:00 News; Press Review	20:15 Europe
09:15 People and Politics	20:30 Sunday Half-hour
09:30 Overture; Look Ahead	21:00 Letterbox
09:45 Sports Review	21:15 Magical Mystery Tour
10:15 Take One	21:45 Come Here
10:30 Sunday Service	22:00 News; Notes from an Observer
11:00 News; News about Britain	22:15 Our Own Correspondent
11:15 Our Own Correspondent	22:30 Play of the Week
11:30 Play of the Week	23:45 Sportscast
13:00 News; Commentary	23:00 News; Commentary
13:15 Letter from America	

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	18:30 Music USA (Standards)
03:30 The Breakfast show	19:00 News and Topical Reports
06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour	19:15 News Horizons
17:00 News and New Products USA	19:30 Issues in the news
17:15 Crisis Choice	20:00 Special English: News/worlds
17:30 Studio One	20:15 The Concert Hall
18:00 Special English: News/ Words and their stories, feature "People in America"	21:00 News and New Products USA
	21:15 Crisis Choice
	21:30 Studio One

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 4
5:30 Ooraa	6:30 French programme
5:45 Larras	6:45 News in Hebrew
6:00 Partridge family	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Children's programme	8:30 Comedy
7:00 Vision	9:10 Edward VIII (last episode)
7:30 Special programme on eradication of illiteracy	10:00 News in English
8:00 News in Arabic	10:15 Hawaii Five - O
8:30 Arabic series	
9:30 Arabic programme	
10:15 Hawaii Five - O	
11:00 News in Arabic	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News Bulletin
7:01 Morning Show	14:10 Music
7:20 News Bulletin	14:20 Country Music
7:40 Morning Show	15:00 Concert Hour
10:00 News Headlines	16:00 News summary
10:03 Morning Show	16:03 Pedagogical pop
10:30 Arabic Nights	16:30 Old favourites
11:00 Sign off	17:00 Happy Journey
12:00 Sign on and news headlines	17:30 Listener's choice
12:03 Radioshow	18:00 News summary
13:00 News Summary	18:03 Jordan Weekly
13:03 Radioshow	18:30 30 minutes of Jazz
	19:00 News Bulletin
	19:10 Music
	19:30 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:50 Cairo (EA)	6:30 Agaba
8:00 Jeddah	8:00 Beirut
8:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJGF)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
8:30 Agaba (EA)	9:00 Beirut (MEA)
11:20 Beirut	9:00 Frankfurt
11:50 Kuwait (KAC)	9:30 Rome
12:40 Riyadh (SDI)	10:00 Larnaca, Athens
17:30 Paris, Beirut (AF)	12:25 London (BA)
18:00 London, Paris	12:45 Kuwait (KAC)
18:15 Rome	13:00 Cairo
18:30 Cairo	13:45 Riyadh (SDI)
18:45 Athens, Larnaca	20:00 Abu Dhabi, Beirut (SDI)
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	20:30 Baghdad
19:15 Frankfurt	21:00 Jeddah
19:30 Brussels, Amsterdam	22:30 Kuwait, Bahrain
21:15 Cairo	23:59 Bahrain, Bangkok
23:45 Copenhagen, Oslo	02:15 Tehran

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Al Jihad (71457)
Ambulance:	Al Saddouh (55266)
Said Al Khayat (71553)	Shah (25655)
Heim Al Tawakel	65201
Thabit	65201
Kidwan Al Sa'd	Zarqa
Zarqa	Al Nashrati
Mosha Odah (82049)	Tadris
Pharmacies:	Al Qudeh (59655)
Al Khawarizmi	Total (25021)
Al Khawarizmi	Al Mohel (22038)
Al Khawarizmi	Al Bawaj (61028)

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	24391-4
French Cultural Centre	70009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	65701
Haya Arts Centre	65195
Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	65111
Clarendon Museum	36111
Folklore Museum	36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
City Police	24391-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36301-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Nighttime patrol (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37771
Airport information (ALIA)	55205
Jordan Television	73111
Radio, English Section	74124
First aid, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22090

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hums Theatre	Tel. 236-448
Al Sharb Art Gallery	228-527
American Centre	552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	557-001
British Cultural Centre	333-594
Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	333-932
French Cultural Centre	330-694
Kalbiyah Theatre	222-016
National Museum	114-854
Soviet Cultural Centre	225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-003
Uganda Art Gallery	334-618
Zahara Public Library	111-318

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	118-339
Electric Power Co. (repair)	223-887
Fire headquarters	91
Information	9597
Municipal water service	113-500

OUT & ABOUT

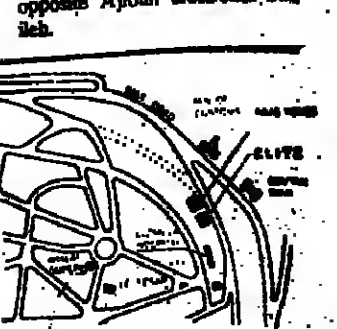
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Tel. 30646. Zarqa Cinema Near Street Tel. 82011. Irbid Baghdad Street Tel. 2408. Naour opposite the municipality Tel. 26. Madaba King Abdullah Street Tel. 180. Mafray Tel. 194. KERAK Jorah opposite Ajloun crossroads. See list.

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Investigations reveal:

U.S. approved Israeli sale of helicopters diverted to Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (R)—Eleven American-designed helicopters which turned up mysteriously in Rhodesia months ago were sold originally by Israel for use in Indonesia, U.S. officials said yesterday.

They said investigations had revealed that the sale was approved by the U.S. Commerce Department on the understanding that the helicopters were to be used in logging operations by a private firm.

Now, officials said, there was some question whether the Indonesian firm exists and whether it ordered the helicopters.

The helicopters are Bell 205's, a commercial version of the craft used to ferry U.S. troops during the Vietnam war. They could be significant aid Rhodesia in its counter-insurgency operations.

The transfer violates United Nations sanctions against trade with Rhodesia as well as a U.S. law

covering transfers of American arms to third countries. But U.S. officials believe that Israel did not violate any laws in the sale.

The officials stressed that the licence had been granted by the United States on the basis of what appeared to be a legitimate sale proposal.

The helicopters were first spotted on a military airfield near the civilian airport at Salisbury, the Rhodesian capital, in late October.

Last August, the helicopters were loaded on a ship in Haifa but never reached their stated destination of Singapore, and officials said it was not known whether they were unloaded at an intermediate port or on the high seas.

It was assumed that the helicopters reached Rhodesia via South Africa, but there was no suggestion of South African complicity in earlier stages of the deal.

Instead, the focus of investigations has been on two intermediary agents who arranged the deal. One agent, obtained by Israel, was described as a reputable middleman. But officials, who declined to identify either firm, said there were serious questions surrounding the second agent.

Thousands flee from homes in eastern India following raids

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 — Thousands of people were today reported to be fleeing their homes in the far eastern Indian state of Assam following the killing of at least 50 people yesterday in guerrilla attacks by separatist Naga tribesmen.

Officials in the Assam capital Gauhati said today more than 6,000 villagers had already fled the area and taken shelter in camps in nearby towns. More people were streaming in, fearing further Naga attacks.

The lightning raid on the villages was the first major incident in the area since a section of the Naga rebels signed a peace accord with the Indian Government in 1975, pledging allegiance to the Indian Constitution.

A small but determined group of rebels had rejected the accord which followed more than 25 years of fighting in the jungled hills of Nagaland, bordering Burma.

The latest violence is believed to stem from a move to settle a territorial dispute between Assam and Nagaland state on the basis of an official recommendation which the Nagas contend will deprive them of vast areas of cultivable land.

Authorities have alerted people living in the border area to the possibility of further rebel strikes following yesterday's raids.

Mr. R.S. Paramasivan, chief secretary to the Assam state government, told reporters the situation in the jungle villages attacked was quiet, but tense. He said 22 bodies had been recovered so far and the search was on for more in the area where the rebels burnt down 200 houses.

The United News of India agency reported today that police, combing the jungles for the rebels, had arrested 16 people in connection with the killings. It gave no further details and no official confirmation was available.

Bhutto turns 51 in jail

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 6 (R)—Still awaiting a decision on his appeal against the death sentence, ex-Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto celebrated his 51st birthday in jail today.

The birthday was also celebrated by his People's party workers who cut hundreds of cakes in cities and towns all over Pakistan.

Police were posted at key areas in several cities, but there were no incidents involving party workers and no arrests were reported.

Mr. Bhutto is awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on his appeal against the death sentence after he was found guilty of conspiring to murder a political opponent.

In Islamabad, the People's Party Central Committee called for general elections by March and criticised the policies of the military administration which ousted Mr. Bhutto in 1977.

World News Briefs

"Boat people" willing to go where accepted

HONG KONG, Jan. 6 (R) — About 2,700 Vietnamese refugees, facing a third week crammed on the freighter Huey Fong off Hong Kong, said today they would sail to any free country willing to take them. Hong Kong refuses to let them land on grounds that the British colony is not the ship's first port of call. A spokesman told Reuters in a radio telephone interview: "We are prepared to go to any free country if it will let us land. The refugee spokesman on board the Huey Fong said about 250 people were suffering from diarrhoea, colds and coughs. He asked the Hong Kong authorities to inoculate all on board against cholera, typhoid and malaria to stop a possible epidemic.

Egypt, East Germany sign trade agreement

EAST BERLIN, Jan. 6 (R) — East Germany and Egypt yesterday signed a trade protocol for 1979 under which East Germany will deliver machinery, electronic goods and chemical products and buy cotton and oil in return, the ADN News Agency reported. No further details of the accord, signed by officials in East Berlin, were made public.

Gulf officials vow to stamp out malaria

MUSCAT, Jan. 6 (R) — Gulf health ministers today ended a five-day conference here with a decision to stamp out malaria, endemic in most Gulf states, whatever the cost. Omani Health Minister Umbarak Al Khadouri was quoted by Omani Radio as saying the ministers from six states—Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)—decided to set up a special fund to finance their programme to combat malaria. This programme would get the highest priority and "all administrative and financial obstacles to its success will be removed," he was quoted as saying.

China publishes full text of Deng's news conference

PEKING, Jan. 6 (R) — The People's Daily made the highly-unusual move today of printing in full the transcript of a news conference China's Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) held yesterday for American journalists in which he said Peking would take steps to establish contacts with the authorities in Taiwan.

The Communist Party organ normally carries a brief report of a few lines on meetings between Chinese leaders and foreign visitors.

PEKING, Jan. 6 (R)—A wall poster has gone up in Peking demanding that the body of Chairman Mao Tse-tung should be removed from its mausoleum in the centre of the city and setting out a list of sweeping demands ranging from detente with the Soviet Union to abolition of the secret police.

The 19-point document went up in "democracy wall" and attracted a big crowd. It was put up by seven people describing themselves as the Chinese Human

Rights League.

It said: "Citizens demand the thorough eradication of deification and idolatry. They demand that the crystal casket be removed and that it (the mausoleum) be turned into a memorial hall and that a memorial hall be built for (the late) Premier Chou En-lai..." Monday will be the third anniversary of Mr. Chou's death.

The document was regarded as one of the most important to appear in the current free-speech

campaign as it seemed to have been carefully thought out and dealt with a number of subjects believed to be troubling many Chinese.

The poster was in the form of a series of photocopied sheets. Photocopy machines are rare in China although most embassies have them.

Some observers found some of the statements and demands unusual in a Chinese context. These included laudatory references to the Soviet Union and

demands for details of military spending and troop strength, as well as the cost of supporting armed liberation struggles in other countries.

A foreword to the poster described the 19 points as a manifesto adopted when the league established itself of Jan. 1.

The first was the group's main demand—that there should be freedom of speech and thought, along with the release of all people detained for practising this.

The poster also said: "The differences and the ideological debate between China and the Soviet Union have completely lost their objective basis."

"Citizens demand that our government start negotiations with the Soviet Government or accept the negotiation proposals from the Soviet Government and make efforts for world peace and the progress of mankind."

The poster called for publication of all details of the state budget, including how much was spent on the military and in scientific research. Statistics should be published on military manpower, the number of unemployed, the turnover in foreign trade, the country's population and the number of people killed or injured at work.

The poster called for the abolition of "the system that citizens belong to their units (work places) all their lives." They wanted freedom to change jobs and addresses. Other measures called for included the abolition of the secret police.

The poster concluded: "This league appeals to the world and the human rights organisation of all countries and the public for support."

Americans give Carter higher rating

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 (R)—President Carter's job rating has improved to its highest level in a year following the normalisation of relations with China and growing optimism for a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) with the Soviet Union, according to a new poll.

The poll, conducted for ABC News by the Louis Harris organization last month, said 47 per cent of Americans gave President Carter a positive rating while 52 per cent rated him negatively.

This represented an eight-point improvement from the 39-59 rating the previous month and a 17-point gain from his all-time low of 30-69 per cent in August, 1978.

Crediting the improved figures to optimism about a new SALT agreement, the poll said Mr. Carter received a 43-47 per cent rating on his overall handling of U.S.-Soviet relations, an improvement from the 29-57 per cent figures in November.

For his efforts to normalise relations with China, the president received a 52-41 per cent rating, a turnaround from the 31-44 per cent rating of September, 1977.

He received a 30-56 per cent rating for his handling of the situation in Iran, which the poll described as "the darkest cloud over what is otherwise a rapidly improving rating on foreign policy."

REFCO, helping the local community to build a better future.



A future for you, your children and their children... Being a local Savings & Loan Fund, REFCO can help you to pay your children's school fees, accumulate a down payment for your own home, ... etc.

Under a new and dynamic management, REFCO is a member of The Savings & Loan Foundation of America. Although we have an international connection, our interest is mainly in the Jordanian domestic market. In other words helping local and expatriate Jordanians to save and build a better future at home.

How do we work:

Our association is a place, first and foremost, to save money and earn interest, and second to get a home loan.

You can open a savings account with us for as little as one JD., and add as much as you like whenever you like. The more you save the more interest you earn.

All your savings and interest are recorded in your own personal savings book, and you can draw on your savings whenever you want without losing a Fil of interest. Unlike other savings accounts, we pay interest on every Fil you save.

Your money makes money from the day you put it in — to the day you take it out.

We are a local financial institution which lends the savings entrusted to us to local people, who want to buy or build their own homes, and who must have credit to do so.

The loans that are made are paid back in monthly instalments, as if they were paying rent, over a period of years. Finally, unlike paying rent, after the set period they will own their home.

How to get a home loan without owning a piece of land:

Many financial institutions will provide land owners with loans to develop their properties or build their own homes. Not every one owns land!

At REFCO we can help you acquire a plot of land owned by the company, and include it in your monthly repayments. Or you may be interested in buying an existing house, or a flat from one of our existing, or future housing projects.

Being a local institution you will see our branches opening, over the next few months in the areas you live. Staffed by local people, understanding you, and local problems. If you have a query, or would like further information please come and see us.

REFCO, SAVINGS & LOAN FUND.

First entrance: Al Amaleh Street (Safk El Seil) near Alwahdah Taxi Service. Facing the Orthodox Church. Second entrance: Talal Street. Facing Al-Khalil Souk Telephone: AMMAN 24494 PO BOX: 560.



Local people saving with a local Savings Fund to help the local community.

(REFCO) The Real Estate Financing Corporation Ltd. Jordanian Publicly Owned Corporation

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Law

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

REBLY
HABIS
THORAU
SNUIGE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: BULGY TRYST DOUBLE FEMALE
Answer: How to relax completely—"REST-FULLY"

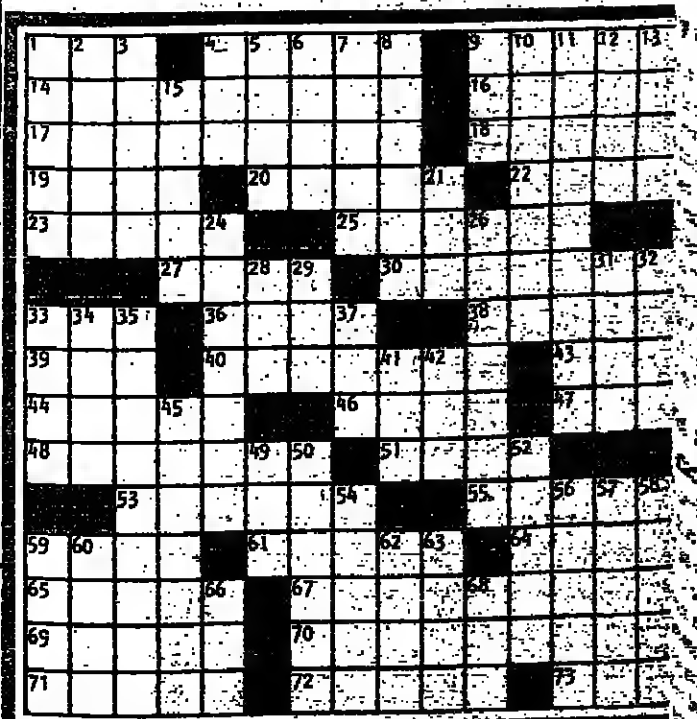
See also page 4: The Sunday Crossword

THE Daily Crossword by Jay Scott

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| ACROSS | 25 "1984" | 53 Housecoat | 15 Comedian |
| 1 Cigar tip | author | 55 Bridge hands | Richard |
| 4 Coil of yarn | 27 Newspaper section, for short | 59 Hurl | 21 She-sheep |
| 9 Hoffer and Ambler | 30 Spray | 61 Filch | 24 Puts into symbols |
| 14 Like rush-hour traffic | 33 Touch | 64 Mother of Zeus | 26 A Caldwell |
| 16 Cocktail twist | 36 Commotion | 65 Knife handles | 28 Unit of bricks |
| 17 Better Business Bureau's objectives | 38 Fence steps | 67 Pad circles | 29 Bizarre |
| 18 Sap source | 39 Timetable abbr. | 68 Allen | 31 Norwegian long |
| 19 — bit | 40 Nip — | 69 Bewitches | 32 Ms. Home |
| 20 Ham it up | 43 Moving vehicle | 70 Ancient Greek valley | 33 Powder |
| 22 Instrument for Homer | 44 Smallest | 71 Ancient Greek valley | 34 Mars' com form |
| 23 Western mountain | 46 Bangkok native | 72 Very thin | 35 Bridge com |
| | 47 Peron or Saint | 73 Anthem composer | 37 Slugger M. |
| | 48 Smugness | | 41 Vocal pauses |
| | 51 Match sound with film | | 42 Islet |
| | | | 45 Sink a ship |
| | | | 49 Possessive |
| | | | 50 Leash |
| | | | 52 Actress Leslie |
| | | | 54 What old grads do |
| | | | 56 Jolt |
| | | | 57 Pickup |
| | | | 58 Part |
| | | | 59 Skunk of fiction |
| | | | 60 Staff member |
| | | | 62 On (Adaptation) |
| | | | 63 Shorter |
| | | | 66 Heavy |
| | | | 68 Fever or maker |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

CRAB DEBON DERN
AURA FIDDLE MORE
STUDY FUNDUS ELIA
TENSION NEWS DEN
EROS REUNIT
DIPSTAFTE ORLUDE
ERN STILLY VIRENS
GEOM SNEED AKIN
AVALA WHICED REISE
SECRET ADDHYVINS
TURN PAUL ORGARD
EREA ICEBREAKER
SEED THERE TONE
HARD STRIAO ENDOV



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مكتبة ابن رشد